

**S3 Table. Association of red cell phenotypes with  $\geq 1$  copy of 3.7 kb alpha-globin duplication.**

<b>Red cell phenotype</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Beta (SE) or OR (95%CI)*</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Hemoglobin (g/dL)</b>	2914	0.169 (0.243)	0.485
<b>Hematocrit (%)</b>	2914	0.394 (0.700)	0.573
<b>RBC Count (x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/<math>\mu</math>l)</b>	2605	0.003 (0.088)	0.970
<b>MCV (fL)</b>	2605	0.806 (1.0857)	0.458
<b>MCH (pg/dL)</b>	2605	0.405 (0.409)	0.322
<b>MCHC (%)</b>	2605	0.168 (0.166)	0.313
<b>RDW (%)</b>	2604	-0.479 (0.271)	0.077
<b>Anemia (OR, 95% CI)</b>	2914	0.619 (0.209, 1,837)	0.388
<b>Microcytosis (OR, 95%CI)</b>	2605	NA	NA

Abbreviations: MCV = mean corpuscular volume; MCH = mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC = mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; RDW = red cell distribution width; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval. NA = cannot be estimated due to small sample size.

\*Beta coefficients (or ORs) correspond to estimates of the mean difference between (or risk associated with) carriers of one or more copies of the alpha-globin duplication compared to individuals carrying the normal diploid copy number. All models were adjusted for age, sex, and the first ten principal components of genetic ancestry.